44. The apparatus of claim 41, wherein each appropriate said particle detecting means includes an appropriate tubular means, coupling an appropriate detection means and an appropriate environment assaying control means, and wherein an appropriate light detecting means of said appropriate detection means is connected to an appropriate detected signal processing means of an appropriate said signal processing system, an appropriate signal processing means of which is connected to said appropriate environment assaying control means, to said appropriate detected signal processing means, to an appropriate control signal conversion means connected to an appropriate control means, which is connected to said appropriate environment assaying control means.

45. The apparatus of claim 41, wherein each appropriate said conversion system includes an appropriate conversion means of an appropriate wireless communicating remote detecting system of said plurality of wireless communicating remote detecting systems and an appropriate coding-decoding means connected to said appropriate conversion means of said appropriate wireless communicating remote detecting system of said plurality of wireless communicating remote detecting systems and to an appropriate signal processing means of an appropriate said signal processing system.

46. An apparatus for particle counting and measuring, providing a preprocessing of a detected signals, containing an information about a particle quantity and size, and a processing of a preprocessed detected signals, containing said information about said particle quantity and size, strobing said preprocessed detected signals by strobe pulses, includes a detected signal processing means and a signal processing means, connected to each other.

47. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein said detected signal processing means, providing said preprocessing of said detected signals, comprises a current-voltage conversion means connected to an amplifying means, which is connected to an analog-digital form pulse duration conversion means.

48. The apparatus of claim 46, wherein said signal processing means, providing said digital processing of said preprocessed detected signals, containing said information about said particle quantity and size, comprises a strobe pulse generating means, connected to a conjunction means, which is connected to an analog-digital form pulse duration conversion means of said detected signal processing means, and wherein said conjunction means is connected to a selecting, sorting and counting means.

Remarks

Claims 21-37 are pending in this application, all of which have been substituted new Claims 38-48 in compliance with the Examiner's recommendations during Examiner's telephone interview (applicant's telephone callings 02/16/99).

No new matters have been added. No new claims have been added.

Figs. 8, 10 of the drawings have been corrected and sent on November 10, 1998 together with the Amendment from November 10, 1998 and are in compliance with the hereto amended Specification. If approved, this correction will be incorporate into formal drawings to be filed before payment of the issue Fee in the prosecution of this application.

New drawing sheets Figs. 1-7, 9 are corrected, as requested by Examiner, in compliance with 4. SIZE OF PAPER. 37 CFR 1.84(f); 5. MARGINS. 37 CFR 1.84(g); and 12. NUMBERS, LETTERS, & REFERENCE CHARACTERS. 37 CFR 1.84 (p) and submitted by Submission of Corrected Drawings on November 10, 1998 together with the Amendment from November 10, 1998.

The Abstract, Title and Specification have been amended to correct spelling, grammatical and idiomatic errors. Also the BACKGROUND OF INVENTION in the Specification has been amended considering the referred by Examiner Martin et al (US Patent No. 4,160,246).

According to item 1 of the OFFICE ACTION: "The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:... ".
Applicant thanks the Examiner for the presented fragment of 35 U.S.C. 103.

Applicant respectfully traverse this rejection.
According to item 2, 4 of the OFFICE ACTION (hereinafter OA): "Claims 21-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the prior art discussed in the specification in view of **Martin et al.** (U.S. Patent No.4,160,246). ...".
1) OA (page 3, lines 10-14): "Once the concept of sending information by a wireless channel between a detector station and a central station is known, using the same technique to send information in the other direction to control the detector station would have been obvious; two-way radio communication is so well-known that only official notice of this fact is needed."
Applicant's arguments:

a) **Martin at al.** disclose a wireless smoke detector apparatus, including an infrared radiation source 20; photodetector 22; the frequency filters 534...536; audio amplifiers 540...566, 544...568; D.C. amplifiers 552...572; annunciator driver 558; a plurality of light-emitting diodes (LED) 47 and a horn or buzzer 48 (564). This device uses wireless communication from the smoke detector/transmitter 10 (12,14) to the receiver/annunciator 16 and comprises and discloses the absolutely different combination **in comparison with the applicant's improved method and apparatus, including** at least one of a plurality of wireless communicating remote detecting systems, each of which comprises a wireless communication means, including a transmitting-receiving means, comprising a transmitting means and a receiving means, an aerial means connected to said transmitting-receiving means, and a particle detecting system, including a particle detecting means, connected to a signal processing system, which is connected to a conversion system connected to said transmitting-receiving means of said wireless communication means; at least one of a plurality of wireless communicating remote data processing and control systems, each of which comprises a wireless communication means, including a transmitting-receiving means, comprising a transmitting means and a receiving means, an aerial means connected to said transmitting-receiving means, and a microprocessor system, including a terminal means, a conversion means, converting a control signals to a form, which is acceptable for a wireless communicating means for a wireless communication of said at least one of said plurality of wireless communicating remote data processing and control system with said at least one of said plurality of wireless communicating remote detecting systems, and converting a received from said at least one of said plurality of wireless communicating remote detecting systems data to a digital form, which is acceptable for processing by said microprocessor system, and a microprocessor means,

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which are connected to each other, wherein each appropriate said terminal means of an appropriate said microprocessor system of an appropriate wireless communicating remote data processing and control system of said plurality of wireless communicating remote data processing and control systems includes at least one of: an appropriate displaying means, an appropriate floppy disk means, an appropriate compact disk means, an appropriate printing means and an appropriate control panel connected to each other, wherein each appropriate said conversion means of an appropriate said microprocessor system of an appropriate wireless communicating remote data processing and control system of said plurality of wireless communicating remote data processing and control systems is connected to an appropriate said transmitting-receiving means of an appropriate said wireless communication means of said appropriate microprocessor system of said appropriate wireless communicating remote data processing and control system, wherein each appropriate said particle detecting means includes an appropriate tubular means, coupling an appropriate detection means and an appropriate environment assaying control means, and wherein an appropriate light detecting means of said appropriate detection means is connected to an appropriate detected signal processing means of an appropriate said signal processing system, an appropriate signal processing means of which is connected to said appropriate environment assaying control means, to said appropriate detected signal processing means, to an appropriate control signal conversion means connected to an appropriate control means, which is connected to said appropriate environment assaying control means, wherein each appropriate said conversion system includes an appropriate conversion means of an appropriate wireless communicating remote detecting system of said plurality of wireless communicating remote detecting systems and an appropriate coding-decoding means connected to said appropriate conversion means of said appropriate wireless communicating remote detecting system of said plurality of wireless communicating remote detecting systems and to an appropriate signal processing means of an appropriate said signal processing system, and wherein said apparatus for particle counting and measuring, providing a preprocessing of a detected signals, containing an information about a particle quantity and size, and a processing of a preprocessed detected signals, containing said information about said particle quantity and size, strobing said preprocessed detected signals by strobe pulses, includes a detected signal processing means and a signal processing means, connected to each other, wherein said detected signal processing means, providing said preprocessing of said detected signals, comprises a current-voltage conversion means connected to an amplifying means, which is connected to an analog-digital form pulse duration conversion means, wherein said signal processing means, providing said digital processing of said preprocessed detected signals, containing said information about said particle quantity and size, comprises a strobe pulse generating means, connected to a conjunction means, which is connected to an analog-digital form pulse duration conversion means of said detected signal processing means, and wherein said conjunction means is connected to a selecting, sorting and counting means.

Summary:

Factor A - New Combination. In contrast, the applicant's improved method and wireless communicating particle counting and measuring apparatus, as apparent from the claims 21-37 and from Figs. 3-7, 10 comprise a new combination, providing the particle counting and measuring, that is clearly foreign to Martin et al.

b) The referred smoke detector by Martin et al is from the different technical field - US Class: 340.

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Summary:

Factor B - Reference from Different Field. The applicant's application is classified by PTO as US Class 356, but the referred smoke detector by Martin et al (US Patent No. 4,160,246) is from the different technical field (US Class 340).

c) The *solely* referred by PTO smoke detector system by Martin et al, wherein the remote smoke detector is presented only as a transmitter, in compliance with its application field and functional intention is an uncontrollable and should always be in "stand-by" (switched "on") alarm mode, that does not teach to control the referred remote smoke detection means.

Summary:

Factor C - Unsuggested Modification. The *solely* referred smoke detector by Martin et al (US Patent No. 4,160,246), as an uncontrollable unit, does not mention, suggest and/or teach to control that uncontrollable remote unite.

Applicant respectfully requests, if the claims are again rejected upon any combination of references, that the PTO include an explanation, in accordance with M.P.E.P. 706.02, *Ex parte Clapp*, 27 U.S.P.Q. 972 [P.O.B.A 1985], *In re Semaker*, 217 U.S.P.Q. 1,6 [C.A.F.C. 1983]; *Orthopedic Equipment Co. v. United States*, 217 U.S.P.Q.193, 199 [C.A.F.C. 1983]; *Uniroyal v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1434 [C.A.F.C. 1988] and *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1300 [P.T.O.B.A.&I. 1993], supra, a "factual basis to support Examiner's conclusion that it would have been obvious...". (Please, consider, as it is mentioned in this amendment above and below, that the applicant claims the improved method and particle counting and measuring apparatus (with a plurality of connections of included executive means /blocks/, wherein only one connection is by an aerial means).

d) For example, the new use of the wire cable 20 for connection of traffic counter 22 and remote data storage/microprocessor 24 (12) in the U.S. Patent No. 5,524,129, referred in the applicant's patent application, gave (imparted) an unobviousness to the regular wire cable 20, that in compliance with OA conception should be rejected as obvious and all patents, containing the phrase, for example, "portable" must be the subjects for rejection, because the long wire (cable) connection is more known (older) than wireless connection (communication), but considering the new use of that wire cable 20 in the combination with the traffic counter 22 and remote data storage/microprocessor 24 (12) it was allowed for the patent.

The same can be related to the referred patent by Martin et al. The older patents (for example, US Patents No. 4,063,410 and 3,967,258), related to the patent by Martin et al and cited in Martin's patent references and which are in the same technical fields (US Cl. 340), disclose a smoke detectors with the wireless communication too. In compliance with OA conception, the patent by Martin (and not only by Martin et al, please, see the later US Patents mentioned below) should be immediately rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) "as being unpatentable over the prior art disclosed in the specification in view of" the mentioned US Patents No. 4,063, 410 and 3,967,258 (earlier patents), but again, considering the use of the wireless communication as a part of the new combination, the referred by PTO Martin's patent was issued.

In compliance with OA conception, declared on page 3, lines 10-14, after once invented, for example, radio (Guglielmo Marconi, GB Patent No. 7777, 1896) the appropriate Art Unit and International and US Class can be closed, considering the obviousness of radio (wireless) communication. The same can be related to all patents, which disclose the signal (data) transmission (transferring) by regular wire to the processing system, which sending the control

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signals back by regular wire too, that by analogy with OA's conception can be declared in the same manner, like for example: "Once the concept of sending information by a ***wire*** channel between a detector station and a central station is known, using the same technique to send information in the other direction to control the detector station would have been obvious; two-way ***wire*** communication is so well-known that only official notice of this fact is needed."
Summary:
Factor D - The applicant's object for patent is evaluated by PTO incorrectly (1st incorrectness). Applicant has not patented the wireless (radio) communication principles. The applicant has patented an improved method and particle counting and measuring apparatus, having a new combination of executive means and using not only the known wire connection of the executive means, for instance, by a copper wire, but also using the known connection by air via aerial means.

e) The referred patent by Martin et al is a smoke particle register only, but the applicant's improved method and apparatus are a particle characteristics analyzer - a particle counting and measuring instrument.
Summary:
Factor E - Solved different problem. Applicant's improved method and apparatus solve a different problem -counting and measuring particles-, than the referred patent by Martin et al -smoke particle existence registration only- with no particle counting and measuring. (*In re Wright*, 6 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1959 [1988]).

f) The referred patent by Martin et al does not mention, suggest and/or teach to count and measure the particles by digital processing (by strobing) of the preprocessed detected signals.
Summary:
Factor F - Misunderstood reference. The referred patent by Martin et al does not teach, what OA relies upon it as supposedly teaching.

2) OA (page 2, line 1 of the bottom and line 1 on page 3): "...the use of a computer to process the data is well known in the art and placing it at the receiver would have been obvious..."
Applicant's arguments:
g) Applicant has not used a computer "as is" in the improved method and particle counting and measuring apparatus and has not mentioned the word "computer" in the preferred embodiments and claims of his application, but "a computer" is used "to process the data", for example, in the issued patent "Computerized system for selecting, adjusting and previewing framing product combinations for artwork and other items to be framed" (US Patent No.5,870,771). Please, see also, for example, patents: "Networked computerized parking system of networked computerized parking meters and a method of operating said system" (US Patent No. 5,648,906), "Drive apparatus and portable power source for computerized combination locks" (US Patent No. 5,553,472), "Computerized reservation and scheduling system" (US Patent No. 5,253,165), "Computerized method and system for qualified searching of electronically stored documents" (US Patent No. 5,842,206), etc.
Summary:
Factor G - The applicant's object for patent is evaluated by PTO incorrectly (2nd incorrectness). Applicant has not patented the computer and word "computer" is not pre-

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sented in the preferred embodiments, abstract and claims.

3) OA (page 4, lines 1-6 of the bottom): "...once those (means - one way wireless transmission from the sensor to the processing means) in the art have recognized the usefulness of wireless communication between an optical particle sensor and its data processing means, as taught by Martin et al, it is a simple and straightforward extension of this knowledge to use two-way communication. Applicant is not first and original inventor of establishing two-way radio communication between two stations; two-way wireless communication is so well-known"

Applicant's arguments:

h) Applicant, as was mentioned above in Factor D, has not patenting two-way wireless communication principles "as is", applicant only uses a wireless connection (communication) in the new combination to provide the particle counting and measuring with an advantage of commercial success in the crowded art, considering high degree of an improved particle counting and measuring apparatus mobility in comparison with the known portable particle counters with wire cable (PTO has not referred the wireless communicating particle counting and measuring apparatus with the identical combination and the steps of operations in the Class 356) and, therefore, an applicant is not the "...inventor of establishing two-way radio communication..." (**P.S.** The applicant, having 25 Patents, many scientific-technical articles and books, intended for scientists and engineers in the field of mathematical formalization of automatic control processes and electronics, and having foreign and US Ph.D. degree in Automatic Control Processes and Electronics, and M.S. degree in Engineering, has never been (before PTO statement by mentioned above OA) in the position of 2nd or 100th "...not first and original inventor of establishing two-way radio communication between two stations...". Applicant is always respectful to the PTO officers and their work /knowing, for example, that most US PTO Examiners examine from 60 to over 100 applications annually/ and has never ever tried to minimize PTO officer intellectual capability, which might be a result of personal humiliation and/or insulting, that at least in applicant's opinion would be the same back to the applicants. As applicant's best knowledge, PTO evaluates an object of invention, but not an inventor. Also, on the basis of patent attorney consulting, applicant realizes, that pro-se applicant, might be more likely discriminated object for the final action rejection under PTO's non-official practice "to dispose of a certain number of cases", than other applicants with the patent attorney application service). The later US Patents: "Wireless communication system" (No.5,724,647); "Wireless communication system" (No.5,517,553); "Two-way wireless system for financial industry transactions" (No. 5,797,002), etc. also disclose the two-way wireless communication, but it was not the reason for rejection.

The two-way communication by the wire (for example, the multiplexed bus) "as is" is known too, but it is still not a reason for rejection of an entire electronic device. Please, see also the applicant's arguments below in the item 4).

Summary:

Factor H - The applicant's object for patent is evaluated by PTO incorrectly (please, see Factor D above). Again, applicant has not patented the two-way wireless (radio) communication principles and the claims 21-37 claim a new sequence of operators (steps) and combination of the executive means , including a wireless connection (communication) as one of a plurality connections, presented in the applicant's application.

4) OA (page 5, lines 4-8): "...the result claimed, "wireless transmitting of the data, containing

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the particle dimension and quantity information to the remote data processing station", is exactly what would be expected upon the obvious use of wireless communication between the sensor and the remote data processing system."

Applicant's Arguments:

i) The presented OA statement is not "a result claimed", because it is not an entire claim, it is only one step pulled out of the total combination of steps, which in combination present the sequence and substance of operations. For example, if to consider the first step of the method by US Patent No.5,471,299 (Kaye et al, US Cl. 356) - "detecting a particle stream of finite thickness containing said particles through a scattering chamber" (supposedly means - a light scattering chamber), as "a result claimed", it can be qualified as an obvious, but in the total combination with the other steps it was considered as unobvious and the patent was issued.

For instance, in the claim 1 of the US Patent No. 3,967,258, disclosing an analogous to the referred patent by Martin et al (please, see also regarding US Patent No. 3,967,258 above) remote wireless communicating detector, is presented the phrase -"...transmitting a continuous wireless radio frequency signal...", that in compliance with OA conception should be rejected, as "would be expected upon the obvious use of wireless communication...". Or another example, in many patents for electronic devices, using a regular wire for connection (that is simpler than a wireless connection), is declared a transferring and/or transmitting the signals from one executive means (block) to the others, as it is presented, for example, in the claim 7 of the US Patent No. 5,870,771 (please, also see the mention of this patent above) - "7. The system disclosed in claim 3, wherein the output device connected in electronic communication with the microprocessor is capable of transmitting images and related data output by the software program." Please, see also the applicant's final arguments.

Summary:

Factor I - The applicant's object for patent is evaluated by PTO incorrectly (3rd incorrectness). The claim 21 has been rejected as an obvious by an evaluation of only one step pulled out of the total combination of steps, which has not represented an improved method claimed as a total combination of the all presented in the claim steps.

After consultation with the patent attorney, applicant on the basis of the above argumentation **FINALLY ARGUES:**

On the basis of the following OA statements:

> "Once the concept of sending information by a wireless channel between a detector station and a central station is known, using the same technique to send information if the other direction to control the detector station would have been obvious; two-way radio communication is so well-known that only official notice of this fact is needed.",
>
> **and**
>
> "...once those (means - one way wireless transmission from the sensor to the processing means) in the art have recognized the usefulness of wireless communication between an optical particle sensor and its data processing means, as taught by Martin et al., it is a simple and straightforward extension of this knowledge to use two-way communication. Applicant is not first and original inventor of establishing two-way radio communication between two stations; two-way wireless communication is so well iknown.",

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PTO has rejected claims 21-37 as the obvious under U.S.C. 103(a). Considering the issued US Patents (mentioned above No.5,724,647; 5,517,553; 5,797,002), declaring wireless communication, and over 2,000 US Patents more for 1998-99 only, for example, *US Patent No.5,771,004, US Cl. 340: "Gas detection system for portable communication."*, wherein is claimed: *"9. A two-way radio, having an audio speaker, comprises:..."*), all of which have not been rejected under U.S.C.103(a) in view of Martin et al (US Patent No. 4,160,246, US Cl. 340) and/or in compliance with the above mentioned OA statements, the OA's rejection of the claims 21-37 is unfounded and should be withdrawn.
REMINDER: Applicant has patented "Method and wireless communicating particle counting and measuring apparatus", which does not contain none of the claim, claiming, for example, "A two-way radio, having..."

On the basis of the following OA statement:

> "...the use of a computer to process the data is well known in the art and placing it at the receiver would have been obvious..." ,

PTO has rejected claims 21-37 as the obvious under U.S.C. 103(a). Considering the issued US Patent (mentioned above No. 5,648,906; 5,553,472; 5,253,165; 5,842, 206), declaring computer and/or computerized processing, and over 2,000 US Patents more for 1998-99 only, for example, *US Patent No. 5,745,483: "Wireless computer network communication system and method having at least two groups of wireless terminals"*, wherein is presented *"computer"*, all of which have not been rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) in compliance with above mentioned OA statement, the OA's rejection of the claims 21-37 is unfounded and should be withdrawn.
REMINDER: Applicant has patented an improved "Method and wireless communicating particle counting and measuring apparatus", the abstract, preferred embodiments and claims of which do not contain none of the words "computer".

Additionally, applicant declares, that claims 35-37 are still rejected together with the claims 21-34 as an obvious under U.S.C. 103(a) in compliance with the mentioned above OA statements regarding "computer" and "two-way wireless communication", but the claims 35-37 (claim 35-independed claim and claims 36, 37 - dependent claims) disclose a new combination of the executive means for the timing (by strobing) processing of the preprocessed detected signals and at any reasons can't be qualified under above mentioned OA statements.

Also, applicant would like to bring the Examiner's attention regarding OA statement: "[s]uch devices, mostly using microprocessor processing systems and/or computer, are well known...". This OA statement, presented on page 2, line 1 of the bottom and page 3, line 1 of the OA from October 23, 1998, has been amended by applicant's Amendment from November 10, 1998, but the same OA statement: "[s]uch devices, mostly using microprocessor processing systems and/or computer, are well known..." is appeared on page 2, item 2, lines 5, 6 of the OA (second and final) from February 08, 1999.

None of the cited references teaches, mentions or suggests the recitation of the disclosed and claimed **new (unsuggested)** and **unobvious** step combination, as it recited in the applicant's substituted new claim 38-40; none of the cited references in the view of the others teaches, mentions or suggests the recitation of the disclosed and claimed **new (unsuggested)**

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and **unobvious** combination of the executive means, realizing the new and unobvious steps of claims 38-40, as it recited in the applicant's substituted new claim 41-48, providing the maximal portability of the particle counting and measuring apparatus, that is an **advantage** of the applicant's invention, providing a **commercial success** in the **crowded particle counting and measuring apparatus field**.

There was no prior art found and referred that suggested modification or combination with the cited art so as to satisfy combination of the present substituted new independent claims 38, 46; especially, the prior art does not teach, mention or suggest **to detect particles, intersecting a light beam, by a light detecting means of a particle detecting means of a particle detecting system of a wireless communicating remote detecting system, comprising a wireless communication means, to process a detected signals by a detected signal processing means of a signal processing system of said wireless communicating remote detecting system, forming in said signal processing system of said wireless communicating remote detecting system a data, containing an information about a quantity and size of said particles, to convert said data, containing said information about said quantity and size of said particles, to a form, which is acceptable for a wireless communication of said wireless communicating remote detecting system with a wireless communicating remote data processing and control system, to process a wireless received signals, characterizing said data containing said information about said quantity and size of said particles , by said wireless communicating remote data processing and control system, including a wireless communication means of said wireless communicating remote data processing and control system.**

The PTO rejection of claims 21-37, as unfounded on the basis of the mentioned above arguments, should be withdrawn, and in respect to the Examiner's recommendations during telephone interview 02/16/99 (applicant's telephone callings 6:00am and 7:00 am PT), the applicant has amended the claims 21-37, as was requested by Examiner, and has substituted new claims 38-48, containing additional explanations and presented in the form in compliance with the examiner's recommendations.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C.103(a) rejection of claims 21-37, as argued above and substituted new Claims 38-48, should be withdrawn.

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the given recommendations.

According to item 3 of the OFFICE ACTION: "Applicant has submitted, on 29 of January 1998, a lengthy information disclosure statement. However, it appears that no copies of the cited references were provided as required by 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2). Because no copies have been provided, particularly given number of listed documents, the documents listed on the information disclosure statement have not been considered. Copies of any documents that applicant particularly desires to be considered need to be submitted."

Applicant apologizes for missing copies of each of reference, cited in the Form-1449, and considering that the Patent Search has been made for USA and 5 leading countries more than year ago with no copies of each of references at that time, it is very difficult to present all of

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them to PTO at present time (the copies of the references, cited in the specification, were submitted on November 10, 1998).

In view of the foregoing amendments, substitutions and accompanying remarks, 35 U.S. C. 103(a) rejection of Claims 21-37 as substituted new Claims 38-48, should be withdrawn.

The applicant, as pro-se applicant, respectfully request under M.P.E.P. 707.07(j), that if the Examiner feels that Applicant's present Claims are not entirely suitable, the Examiner drafts one or more allowable Claims for Applicant (please, see the same request in the Transmittal Letter and in the Amendment from November 10, 1998).

If, for any reason, it is felt that this application is not now in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact Applicant, at the telephone number indicated below, to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this case.

In the event that this paper is not timely filed, Applicant respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. The fees for such an extension or any other fees, which may be due with respect to this paper, will be paid by Applicant.

For all the reasons given above, applicant respectfully submits that the errors in the specification are corrected, the specification and the claims are now in the proper form and that the claims all define patentably over the prior art. Therefore, applicant applicant submits that this application is now in full condition for allowance, which action applicant respect- fully solicits.

Very respectfully,

March 25, 1999 ALEKSANDR L. YUFA, Ph.D. 

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Dr. A. Yufa, President

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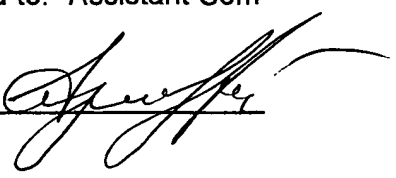
I certify that this correspondence will be deposited with the United States Postal Service as Certified First Class Mail proper postage affixed in an envelope addressed to: "Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC. 20231" on the date below.

Date: March 25, 1999 Applicant: Aleksandr L. Yufa, Ph.D. 

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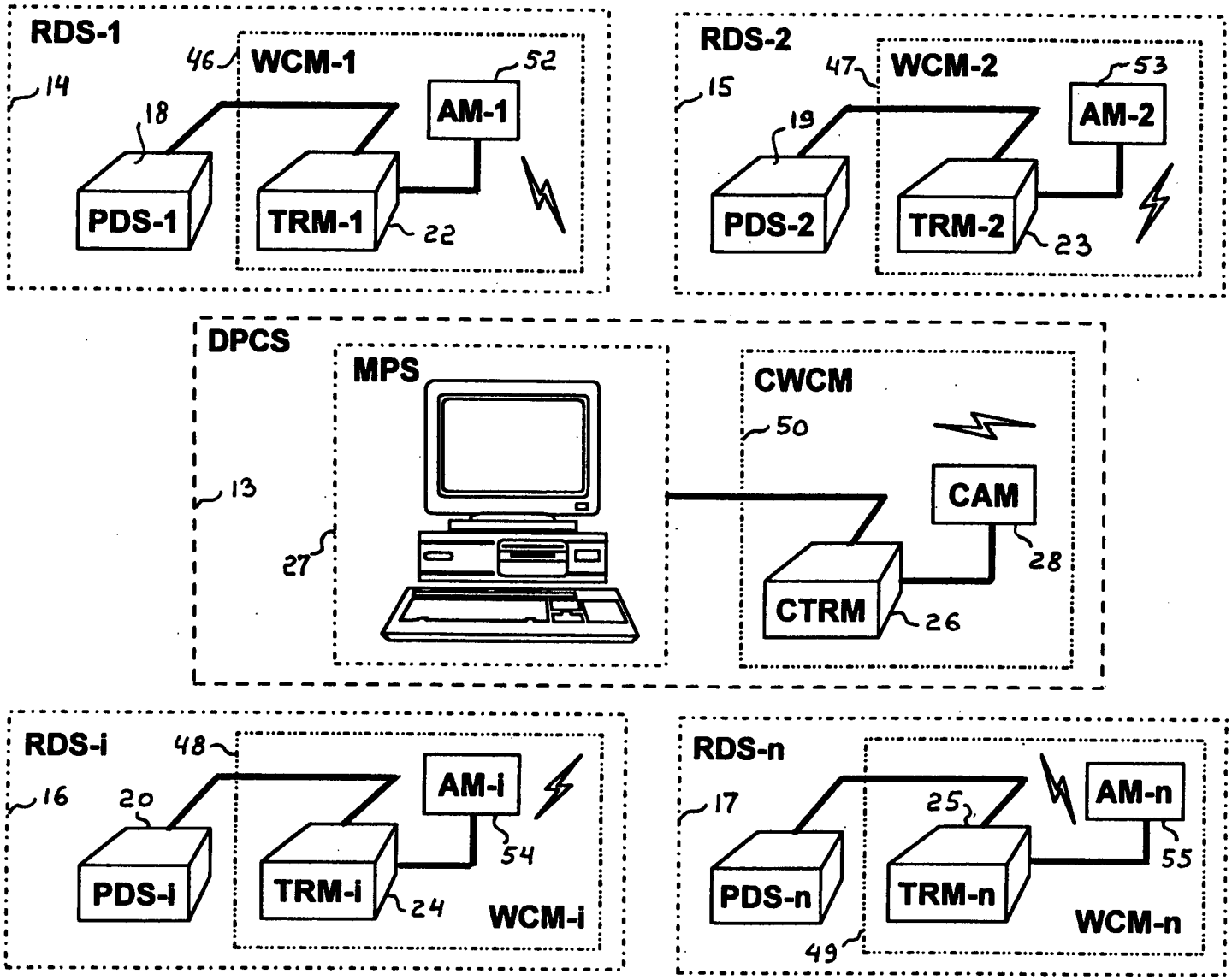
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Fig. 10

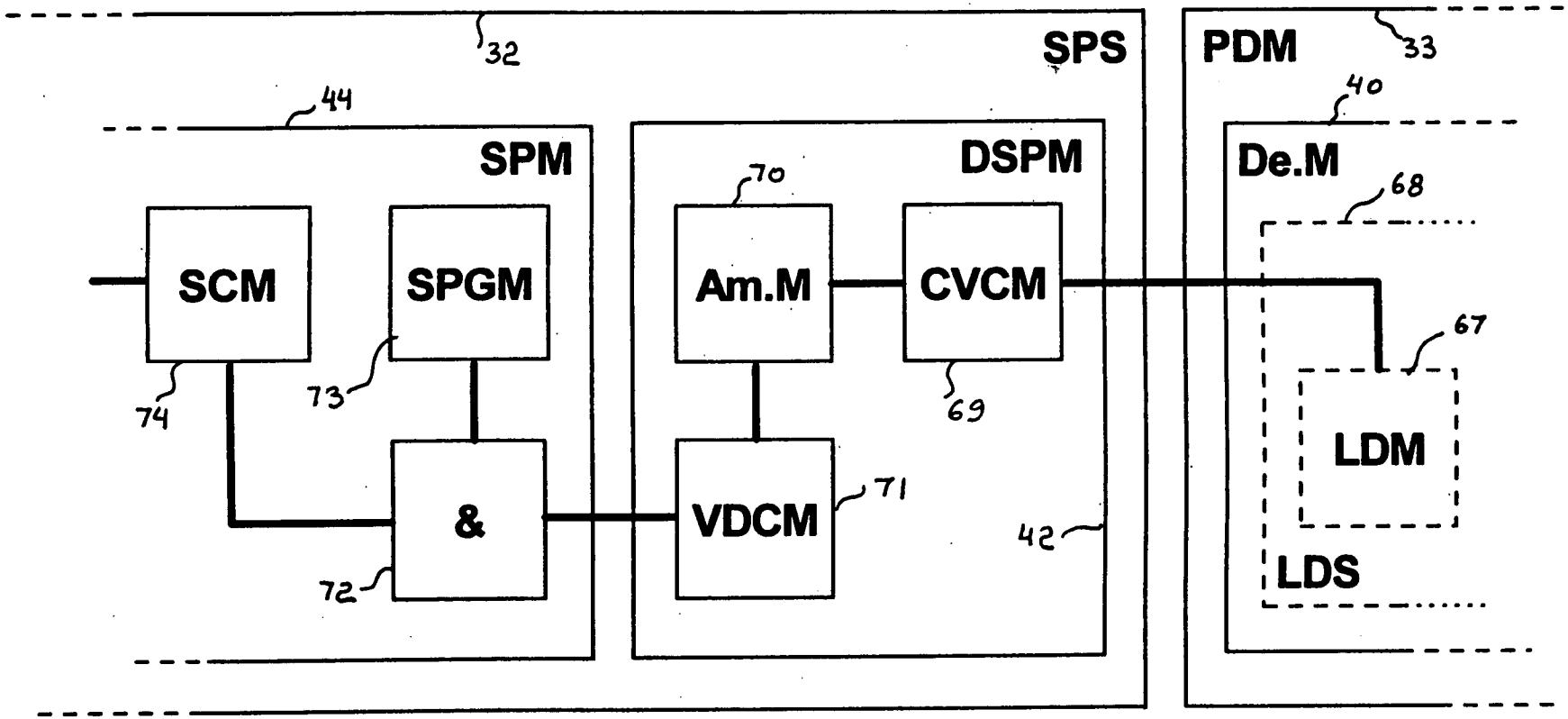
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Fig.8